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## SOME FIERCE FIGHTING

Between Bacor and Cavite Viejo and Noveleta—The Advance of Gen. Schwan's Column.

## LOSS OF AMERICAN FORCES

Said to be Considerable—Gunboat Wheeling Takes a Hand in Shelling two Towns.

## REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Marine Battalion has a Tough Time Wading Rice Fields and Fording a River.

MANILA, Oct. 9, 12:05 a. m.—The advance upon San Francisco de Maldon is continuing.

General Schwan's advance guard entered Rosario, this morning, meeting with slight resistance.

NOVELETA, Island of Luzon, Oct. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirtieth Infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth, two troops of cavalry, Captain Kelly's battery of the Fifth artillery, and Lowe's scouts, advanced from Bacor this morning, and occupied Cavite Viejo and Noveleta.

The American loss was three officers and nine privates wounded, one of the officers being mortally hurt. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but the bodies of three Filipinos were seen.

There were two sharp fights near Noveleta. Lowe's scouts first encountered the enemy near Cavite Viejo, and soon put them to flight, continuing their advance.

Captain Safford's battalion of the Thirtieth regiment, with two companies of the Fourteenth, and a number of Tagalo scouts, Captain McGrath commanding, the troops from the Fourth cavalry and Captain Kelly's battery came upon the enemy in a strongly entrenched position on the road between Cavite Viejo and Noveleta. A fight lasting half an hour followed, resulting in the enemy's being driven back. The American forces sustained considerable losses in this engagement, the men being shot from the trenches and shaken along the road.

The column then pressed on to Noveleta, which they found deserted, and will remain there to-night.

The marines and naval forces co-operated with the troops. The gunboats Wheeling, Petrel and Callao lay off the shore, near Noveleta, and threw shells into that town and Santa Cruz for an hour, preparing the way for the marines to land. Two battalions, consisting of 450 marines, under Colonel Elliott, advanced along the peninsula from Cavite to Noveleta. The only way was by a narrow road through swamps.

## Marines Had Hard Fight.

A mile beyond the marines' outpost, the column was suddenly received with a volley from trenches across the road. A flank movement was executed, and the insurgents were driven from the trenches, the marines wading through rice fields in turning the flank of the enemy, who retreated to strong sand forts across the creek dividing the peninsula, destroying the bridge across the stream.

The marines waded through more rice fields, forded the river in water to their shoulders and carried the forts, meeting with feeble resistance, the first encounter having disheartened the enemy. Squads were sent to Noveleta, and burned the town and the huts all along the road from which the enemy commenced the firing. There a junction was formed with the scouts, who had been sweeping the swamps and thickets. Thence the marines returned to Cavite, thoroughly exhausted.

Lieut. Wynne, with a three-pounder, did good execution during the advance. General Lawton was not in personal command of to-day's movements.

Captain Cowles' battalion of the Fourth Infantry, while reconnoitering to-day, found a body of several hundred insurgents near San Nicolas. After a brisk fight, lasting three-quarters of an hour, the enemy was driven off. In this engagement the American casualties were four men slightly wounded. Six of the enemy were killed, but the number of wounded is not known. The bad condition of the roads made the progress of artillery slow.

## THE FULL TEXT

Of the Resignation of Superintendent of Weston Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., Oct. 8.—The text of the resignation of Dr. W. E. Stathers, of the Hospital for the Insane, is as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane: Gentlemen: In view of the possible embarrassment to the members of the board who have so steadfastly supported my administration of the affairs of this institution, as well as my friends generally, brought about by the late investigation, and considering the welfare of the institution as paramount to my own individual interest, in order that you may be relieved therefrom, I hereby tender you my resignation, to take effect at your pleasure. I am, Very respectfully,

W. E. STATHERS, Superintendent.

The board accepted the resignation, to take effect at the January meeting, or as soon as a successor is elected and qualified.

## PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Proves to be a Busy day—Attends Several Meetings, and Addresses a Colored Congregation—Crowds Follow Him Everywhere.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Sunday was not a day of rest for President McKinley. The center of a city's festivities and the one desired object of numerous committees and delegations, he was kept busy from the time of the last puff from his after breakfast cigar till the last benediction of the religious services which filled the day had been given. During the afternoon and evening he attended three religious services—two in the Auditorium and one in Quinn chapel, at which latter he spoke a few words of greeting to the enthusiastic colored congregation there assembled.

At the exercises for children in the Auditorium, during the afternoon, the President, in response to prolonged cheering, said:

"I do not like to interrupt the singing of the American hymn by making a speech. I can only express to you the very great satisfaction it is to me to witness this magnificent demonstration of patriotism and love of God."

The big hall was packed with expectant humanity, and the Chief Executive listened attentively to addresses made by Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz, Des Moines, Iowa; Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney and the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler. He vigorously applauded a mention of Admiral Dewey, made during Father Dorney's speech.

At his apartments in the Auditorium annex the President was met by a delegation of colored men, from Quinn chapel, and accepted their invitation to speak a few words to the colored folk. The dimly lighted little church, with its humble appointments, was in strange contrast to the magnificence of the scene of the services earlier in the day. The President said:

## Speaks to Colored Audience.

"My Friends: It gives me very great pleasure to meet with you on this memorial day. The noblest sentiment of the human heart after love of God is love of country, and that includes love of home, the corner-stone of strength and safety. Your race has demonstrated its patriotism by its sacrifices—its love of the flag by dying for it. That is the greatest test of fidelity and loyalty. The nation has appreciated the valor and patriotism of the black men of the United States. They not only fought in Cuba, but in the Philippines, and they are carrying the flag as the symbol of liberty and hope, to an oppressed people."

After breakfast, which the President ate with Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber, Mr. McKinley received informal calls from members of the presidential party. When the start shortly before noon was about to be made for the home of Lafayette Williams, where President and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber had arranged to dine, Mrs. McKinley upset the plans of the arrangement committee.

The committee had planned that Charles Truax, B. J. Rosenthal and E. O. Keith should ride with the city's distinguished guest. At the last moment Mrs. McKinley announced her desire to have the company of her husband during the ride. The disappointed trio of committeemen accepted this with good grace, and climbed into a carriage by themselves.

## Followed by a Throng.

Whenever the President appeared in his carriage on the street he was followed by a throng of people in all sorts of vehicles, from the bicycle to the automobile. So persistent and withal so pretty was little Harry Allen Storm, who, mounted on his wheel in his Lord Fauntleroy toggery, following the President that upon his arrival at the hotel, from the home of Captain Williams, the nation's chief guest, and the best of the lady's hand and covered him with confusion by his kindly words of greeting.

The crowds drawn here by the fall festival again jammed the streets to-day, though they were massed principally in the illuminated court of honor. The President, who had the streets in the immediate vicinity of the postoffice, where the cornerstone is to be laid to-morrow by the President, shall be kept absolutely free of pedestrians and vehicles. People will not be allowed to use the sidewalks unless upon imperative business. This is the most stringent order ever given here for the control of a holiday crowd.

President McKinley was treated to a pleasant surprise when he arose this morning. His brother, Abner McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley and Colonel E. B. Broderick, arrived at the Annex early in the morning and were the first ones to greet the chief executive and Mrs. McKinley. The President had quite a long talk with his brother, and afterward received the various members of the cabinet. Secretary of War Root went to the President's apartment with a large number of telegrams and remained there for over an hour.

Over 6,000 persons were present at the Auditorium to-night, attending the union religious services. Hundreds were turned away. The appearance of President McKinley was the signal for wild applause. The entire audience arose and handkerchiefs waved the Chautauque salute. The President stood in his box and bowed to the audience repeatedly. Mrs. McKinley did not attend the services.

## THE CANADIAN PREMIER

Meets With a Royal Reception at the Hands of the French Canadians of Chicago—His Graceful Act.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion of Canada, stopped to kiss two little girls who were presenting him a bunch of red roses on the stage of Studebaker hall to-day, he won his way at once to the hearts of more than two thousand persons, who were gathered there to bid himself and party welcome in the name of the French Canadians of Chicago. The whole audience arose in a body and cheered approval of the graceful act of the chief guest. At the same time two other girls were received in the same welcome manner when they presented Lady Laurier with flowers in the box at the side of the stage. Immediately after this, when Sir Wil-

frid had an opportunity to speak, he showed his thorough appreciation of the warm welcome tendered him by the French Canadians. He thanked them for their reception of himself and the other officials from Canada. In a brief address he declared that it touched his heart to witness so true an appreciation of his political policy, which he declared to be "equality to all." He said his gospel was "conciliation." He also referred to the close relations existing between the United States and Canada. He said that in past years many young men had gone from the Dominion into the States because of the greater resources in the latter country, but now, owing to the revived prosperity, he said, emigration from Canada is ceasing. He closed his address by again thanking the audience for their welcome.

Mr. Laurier was followed by Mr. Alphonse Pelletier, president of the Canadian senate, and Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, who paid an eloquent tribute to their fellow countrymen in the United States.

## CHAIRMAN JONES

Of the Democratic National Committee Talks Like a School Boy—Fails to See any Prosperity and Thinks Bryan Will Win in 1900.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and wife, were passengers on the Cunard line steamship Lucania, which reached New York city to-day. They have been traveling in England, Ireland, Scotland and Switzerland and Wales for several months. Senator Jones said that he had been benefited by his lengthy European travels, and felt ready to go into the hard work necessary in getting ready for the presidential campaign.

Senator Jones, when asked to give his views on the political situation, said that owing to his long absence abroad he was not so fully informed as to political conditions as he hoped to be in a few weeks. When asked his opinion as to the probability of the Democratic nomination for president going to W. J. Bryan he said:

"There is no doubt that Bryan will receive the Democratic nomination for president," and added: "Has anybody any doubt on that question? Bryan is sure to win."

On the attitude of Richard Croker as to the nomination of Bryan for president Senator Jones had little to say, merely replying to a direct question, "Croker is already in line." As to the outcome of the national campaign of 1900 Senator Jones said he believed that the free silver idea would have a greater following than in the campaign of 1896. He based this assertion on the fact that the Democratic party would receive support in 1900 from a new source.

"In 1896," he said, "there were many Republicans and others who believed that when the Republican party declared for bi-metallicism the declaration was made in all sincerity. These same men now doubt the sincerity of that part of the Republican platform."

When asked what he thought the apparent prosperity in the western states would have on Democratic issues, Senator Jones said:

"I know they say at Washington that the country is in a highly prosperous condition, and perhaps that is correct from certain standpoints. But I cannot see that there is any great material prosperity among the agricultural and similar classes. It does not appear to have affected the farmer, nor has it done much as yet for the laboring man in general. Cotton and wheat have not made any advances to speak of in price. That argument can be readily answered when the facts come out. Of course there is an increase in the output of gold, and that is bound to affect politics in some degree, greater or less. But that is only a proof of the arguments advanced by us in 1896, that what the country needed was a greater volume of money in circulation."

"It will affect only those men who are very narrow in their political and social views. That voter it will influence, but in reality it will be an argument in favor of our party."

He said that it was his opinion that the opposing presidential candidates in 1900 would be Bryan and McKinley. The Democratic platform, he declared, would be launched in that year on comparatively the same basis and contain essentially the same plank as in 1896. The party would declare for free silver at the same ratio, and he thought about the only addition or change in the party platform of any moment would be a plank relative to anti-imperialism. That, he asserted, would undoubtedly be one of the important issues in the campaign. He refused to discuss the matter any more than to say, with a wave of the hand: "Everybody knows what imperialism means. The question under discussion means just the reverse."

Senator Jones said he did not know how long he would remain in New York. His plans are still uncertain. He said, however, he might go to Washington on Tuesday on business matters.

During the afternoon and evening several men prominent in political life called on Senator Jones at his hotel. Among them was George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, member of the national committee, and it is presumed there was a conference on matters and plans for the coming campaign preparations.

## The Parnell Movement.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Daniel Tallon, the Lord Mayor, to-day marched at the head of a procession which this year replaced the usual demonstration at the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell in Glasnevin cemetery, and subsequently laid the foundation stone of the Parnell statue at the head of Sackville street.

John and William Redmond made addresses in support of Boer resolutions and hearty cheers were given for gallant old Kruger.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Rain Monday; fair Tuesday; with easterly winds, increasing in force Monday night.

## Local Temperature.

Thermometer Saturday, as observed by C. of the Intelligencer, at 100 feet and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 45 12 m. .... 52 2 p. m. .... 59 3 p. m. .... 62 4 p. m. .... 65 5 p. m. .... 68 6 p. m. .... 71 7 p. m. .... 74 8 p. m. .... 77 9 p. m. .... 80 10 p. m. .... 83 11 p. m. .... 86 12 m. .... 89

## THE YACHTS ARE TO SAIL EVERY DAY

After Next Thursday Until the Question of Supremacy of Yachts is Established.

## CHANGES MADE IN THE RULES.

While Shamrock has Gained Some Admirers Columbia Backers Feel Confident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—By a mutual agreement between the representatives of the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club the Columbia and Shamrock will sail every day after next Thursday until the question of international yachting supremacy is established.

The request for such an arrangement came from Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the challenger. Sir Thomas wanted the races to be sailed daily after next Tuesday, but the members of the New York Yacht Club refused to assent to such an arrangement.

The meeting at which the arrangement for a change of dates was reached was held at the New York Yacht Club to-day. There were present R. G. Sherman Crawford and H. M. McGildowney, representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. V. S. Oddie, F. W. Hurst, Edward M. Brown and H. F. Lippitt, representing the New York Yacht Club. At the conclusion of the meeting the following agreement was drawn up and given out for publication:

The foregoing agreement (the challenge agreement) is further modified by mutual consent, as follows:

"Strike out the clause beginning 'The first race shall be sailed on Tuesday, October 3, 1899,' and substitute the following:

"The races shall be sailed on the following dates until the series be completed, viz: October 10, 1899, October 12, and on each following day, except Sunday, provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race on October 12 and of each subsequent race, the regatta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day, and should either contestant answer in the negative, one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as such intervening day."

The agreement was signed by the members of the committee representing both yacht clubs interested.

## At the conclusion of the meeting, Secretary Oddie said:

"In case the boats sail on the day following a race the committee boat will display the international code letter 'L' of blue and yellow squares. If there is to be no race the letter 'M' blue with diagonal white stripes, will be displayed from the committee boat. The club suggests that each yacht and boat present take up and display the signal given by the committee boat."

"There was no friction in reaching an agreement as to the change of dates. Sir Thomas Lipton at first asked that the race be started daily after Tuesday. The club decided that this would hardly be prudent. In the first place, it would be entirely unfair to the public. Thousands of persons have made arrangements to attend the races on a certain day. Hundreds of excursions have been arranged for, and to make a change in the racing dates on so short a notice would not be right to the public."

"The club is deeply grateful for the manner in which the public has been acting at the races. There has been no interference with the boats whatever. The club is grateful to the public for this, and it would not be right to make such a sudden change in racing dates. We are endeavoring to please the public as well as the visitors."

## EVENLY MATCHED

Is the Consensus of Expert Yachting Opinion With Regard to Merits of the Cup Challenger and Defender.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Shamrock stock has taken another rise. There is a feeling about town to-night that the historic cup is in greater danger than ever before.

The more yesterday's performance is considered and discussed, the less encouraging it seems to the American yachtsmen. The Shamrock is a wonder in light weather. That is settled beyond a doubt by the three days of drifting. She has surprised her own people, and has given the other people a great shock. She handles splendidly, and there are men on board who know how to do the handling.

The feeling of the American yachtsmen that the challenger was entering the races unprepared and untried has disappeared. They have seen her fit for the struggle, and they know that she is ready to do her best.

In response to an inquiry made this afternoon as to what was being done by way of preparation, her manager said:

"Nothing. There she is, ready for the gun."

Each side is still confident, but it must be admitted that the backers of the green boat are showing the most hope. They say they know what she can do in heavy weather. It only requires these days of drift to convince them that she was just as good in light airs. The whole Shamrock contingent is a happy one, and there is no one to

begudge them their pleasant moments.

The Columbia people are not unhappy by any means. On the contrary, they still confidently assert that of course the cup stays. But they have been shocked in a most decisive manner. They know there will be no walkover. They know more than this, but they are not telling what it is.

## Contest Worth Having.

Leaving entirely out of the question American pride in the American boat, all true sportsmen are rejoicing. Here is a yacht race that is worth all the money has been spent, all the time and care that has been given. It is a great struggle, and no man can name the winner.

This is the feeling in New York to-day, and it is a gain for the Shamrock side, for did she not start the week a bad second.

Betting is still slightly in the Columbia's favor, but this is not based on the judgment of yachting experts. There is more Columbia money to be had because of local pride, and this is the influencing factor in the matter of odds.

Both yachts are still at the Hook to-night. It was a day of rest on the racers, Mr. Iselin and his friends coming to town, leaving Captain Charles Barr on guard.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends are near their boat on the Erin, and there they will remain until the last race is over. Sir Thomas said to-day that under no conditions would he leave the Horseshoe until the contests were over. He seemed very much worried about the illness of Mr. Effe, and he insists that the Shamrock is under great disadvantage in not having him on board.

The opinion was quite general to-day that there was something in yesterday's racing by which a line could be drawn on the merits of the boats. There was wind enough for a couple of hours to furnish a test, the first real test of the week, and while it lasted and the boats were under equal conditions the Shamrock did the better work.

That is the reason for the rise in the Shamrock stock to-day. She is good in a run dead before the wind. She is good in a beat to windward. What she will do in a reach is unconsidered, but the impressions are against her on this point of sailing.

There was another high northeaster to-day, and Sandy Hook waters were churned up in fine style. On Tuesday the struggle will be renewed.

Captain Barr spent the best part of his day on board the Columbia. Mr. Iselin left Saturday night with his own fire party of Corinthians, and so when the captain arose this morning it was to the task of looking after a number of the things which Mr. Iselin himself ordinarily attends to.

## No Sunday Trial.

All the Columbia's sails were unbent on Saturday night, but as that time it was expected that one of the morning tanks would be to set them again. The Sunday trial has always been a feature up to this time. The state of the weather to-day, however, spoiled all hope along that line, and the men did not seem to mind the deprivation.

Stripped of her canvas the defender looked very bare. She was headed into the gale, or as much of it as got inside the Hook, and the man forward on watch kept under the lee as well as he could. Captain Barr spent most of his time below. Altogether the day was a dreary one. There was nothing left for the men to do but joll on the tender and wish for a breeze on Tuesday. Last Sunday they had plenty of visitors, who cheered the boat. The crafts were missing to-day. The Sandy Hook boat came alongside, and those on board saluted the defender. The Hook was deserted to-day, except for the newspaper boats. In spite of all the past fiascos the sailormen on the Columbia still feel confident of success.

The presence of the Shamrock nearby simply made them more firm in their belief of victory when a real trial comes.

The race of Saturday acted as a tonic upon them all. Up to that time they had heard so much about their skipper being outgeneraled, that some of them may have begun, perhaps, to fear that there might be something in it. The Saturday race on their minds, however, showed them a different phase, and one on board said that they all felt they would show the English skippers what was possible.

The men had no other comment on the race. The policy of those in charge of the defender is not to talk at all, and the men follow the implied instructions to the letter.

The programme for Monday is one of rest. The men will do some little work in the line of making arbor, but it is not expected that the Columbia will go out to sea at all, and the energy will be reserved for Tuesday's race.

## The Old Cup Victor.

Sir Thomas Lipton spent the greater part of the day on board the old schooner yacht, America, as the guest of Lieutenant Colonel Butler Ames. He arose early, notwithstanding the fatigue resulting from yesterday's race, and after breakfasting, spent a couple of hours reading the newspapers. Then he went on board the America in one of the Erin's launches in company with Sir Henry Burdette, Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, and Mrs. Pirrie, Charles Russell, Dr. Mackie, Mr. J. E. Young and Saltmaker Thomas Ratsey.

As soon as the party was safely on board, the America left her anchorage and under a reefed mainsail, foresail, jib and stay sail, knocked about the horseshoe for a couple of hours.

The staunch old boat was sailing at her best in the stiff breeze, and the party enjoyed the outing very much. Mr. Ratsey was glad to get on board the America, for he had heard much from his father about the craft that came over from America to England.

Continued on Third Page.

## DECIDEDLY THREATENING ASPECT

Of the British-Transvaal Difficulty—Mobilization of the English Army Reserves.

## THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS

Comes From Mafeking, Where the British Camp was Aroused—Boers on the Border.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Whatever may be the result of Great Britain's controversy with the South African republic, every department of the government to-day is as busy as though actual hostilities had begun. The electric flash that announced the mobilization of the army reserves and the summoning of parliament set every wheel of the government machinery in motion. An hour after the Gazette appeared, executive orders were being dispatched from the war office to every section of the kingdom, and the 10,000 bulletins which appeared posted throughout the country to-day are said to have been identical with the proclamation prepared for use had the Fashoda incident required such a step.

At the same time Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour were issuing the necessary orders for the reassembling of parliament, and the admiralty was concentrating its transports, twenty-four of which are now secured at Liverpool alone. So complete were the preparations, that 25,000 reserves have already individually received coupon tickets, which contain instructions where each man shall report for railway transportation to the place designated, and a money order for three shillings for provisions en route.

At Woolwich to-day it was asserted that 95 per cent of the reserves would be fully equipped within six days. In the meantime, the members of the two houses of parliament are arranging to return to London, and a force of men is busily engaged in completing the improvements at Westminster.

## On the Verge.

The most important news from South Africa comes from Mafeking, where twice on Saturday the British camp was aroused. The men stood to their arms, guns were limbered and patrols were dispatched in the direction of the border. No hostilities have occurred as yet, but the enemy have moved practically to the border, eight miles from Mafeking, in force estimated at least six thousand, comprising five commandos. The garrisoning and fortifying of the town are practically completed. The streets are barricaded, and a perfect system of mines has been laid. Two armored trains have arrived at Mafeking, consisting of three bullet proof cars, the first of which carries a searchlight, while the sides of the other cars are loop-holed. Each train is complete in itself, and carries its own provisions. Experiments with lyddite in the mines prove that it is an extremely powerful explosive.

Col. Roberts Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, has issued a notice that the Boers who are massed on the Natal and Bechuanaland frontiers have orders not to fire until the British begin, and that the town is well prepared for eventualities, but as the Boers may shell the place, every endeavor should be made to safeguard the women and children.

## An Armored Train.

An armored train was inspected at Kimberly Saturday. A signal station has been erected, with a conning tower at the top 150 feet above the tracks. Communication by telephone is had with a central office, and signals are given to the troops by flag. By this means manoeuvres were successfully conducted Saturday. The troops number 3,000, including the bicycle corps.

A train was also successfully tested at Mafeking. It patrolled to the north and practiced firing at targets.

A dispatch from Kimberly to the Cape Argus says that 3,000 Boers are encamped midway between Boshof and Kimberly. They are well armed, and great religious fervor is shown in the camp. They patrol the border nightly, and have been ordered not to permit a British uniform to approach the frontier.

A special order was gazetted on Saturday, announcing what British residents would be allowed to remain in the Transvaal, and under what conditions.

## Hostilities Expected Soon.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail declares that the story that a Boer ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontiers had been presented is without foundation, but he says the republics have within the past week demanded a declaration of the British intentions in threatening terms. Hostilities in the outlying districts, the correspondent says, are expected this week.

## Brave Boer Talk.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Lobatal telegraphs: "I crossed the border incognito to near Mafeking and went among the Boers and talked to them in their own language. They said:

"The English want to entice us to the Natal border, and then if all our forces are there, they will enter from Mafeking and Vryburg, but we are too astute to be caught. We do not intend to attack first, but will attack the British if war is declared. We do not trust Joubert. He wants peace, Vilgeen will be better."